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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,789	08/04/2003	Franz Kraemling	3633-539	7444
22850	7590	03/15/2005	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			IVEY, ELIZABETH D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1775	

DATE MAILED: 03/15/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

UD

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/632,789	KRAEMLING, FRANZ	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Elizabeth Ivey	1775	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7 March 2005.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-18 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 19-39 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 09/594,262.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.
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DETAILED ACTION***Specification***

The specification is objected to as containing references to canceled claims 1 and 2-14. The specification references claim 1 on page 1 line 10, and page 2 line 7. The specification references claims 2-14 on page 2 line 30. Specification may not contain reference to claims. Appropriate correction is required.

The specification is objected to as stating, (page 3, line 31) "incorporated between at least one coat". This is a grammatical error and should be restated.

Claim Objections

Claims 21 is objected to because of the following informalities: Regarding claim 21, the recitation "comprises undercoat or an one overcoat" appears to be a grammatical error. Examiner suggests the use of "an" or "one" in regard to addressing both undercoat and overcoat. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not

described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

Regarding claim 21 the specification recites, (page3 lines 14-15) "The term "coat" should be understood as meaning the low emissive coat optionally combined with at least one undercoat and/or at least one overcoat". The examiner interprets this as the low emissive coat requiring either one or more undercoats or one or more overcoats with an option to have both undercoat(s) and overcoat(s). The specification (page 3, line 26) further recites "at least one overcoat" implying no option to exclude the overcoat. To obviate this problem, the phrase "at least" could be changed to "one or more".

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 19-20, 24-26, 29, 32-33, and 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,932,329 to Frost et al in view of U.S. Patent 6,218,018B1 to McKown et al.

Regarding claims 19, 20, 32 and 33, Frost discloses a transparent laminated glass glazing comprising two panes of glass having a polymer intercalating sheet with an antisun (IR reflecting) coating applied (column 1 lines 50-53) and suited for automobiles (column 1 lines 11-16). Frost discloses the antisun coating on the intercalating sheet as comprising one or more thin silver layers embedded between metallic and/or dielectric layers (column 2 lines 55-58). Frost fails to disclose a low emissivity transparent coating, but McKown discloses the use of a low emissivity transparent coating comprising fluorine doped tin oxide on a glass substrate for the purpose of reflecting midrange infrared heat radiation (column 5 lines 12-14). McKown indicates (column 1 lines 30-33) that a low emissivity surface improves the thermal comfort in buildings and automobiles during both summer and winter by increasing the thermal insulating performance of a window. It would therefore have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate McKown's low emissivity coating into the glazing of Frost to improve thermal insulating performance of the glazing.

Regarding claims 24-26, 36 and 38, Frost discloses an intercalating sheet comprising an antisun (reflective) coating applied to a 50 μm thick sheet of PET polymer situated between two PVB layers (column 2 lines 33-34 and 49-65). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the PVB and antisun coating thicknesses for the intended application, since it has been held

that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art.

Regarding claims 29 and 37, Frost discloses 2 glass panes 3mm thick (column 2, lines 27-28). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the glass thickness for the intended application, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art.

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frost in view of McKown as applied to claims 19-20, 24-26, 29, 32-33, and 37-38, further in view of U.S. Patent 6,042,934 to Guiselin et al.

Regarding claim 22, Frost discloses that the antisun coating comprising one or more thin silver layers each functioning as functional layers between dielectric layers (column 2, lines 54-57) but does not disclose the relative thickness of the dielectric layers. Guiselin discloses the use of different thicknesses (asymmetry in thickness) in order to optimize both the glazing's ability to protect against solar heat rays and its visual appearance with regard to reflection. Because optimization of both solar heat ray protection and visual appearance with regard to reflection are desirable in automobile glass, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the use of dielectric layers of different thicknesses into the combined glazing of Frost and McKown.

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frost in view of McKown as applied to claims 19-20, 24-26, 29, 32-33, and 37-38, further in view of U.S. Patent 5,602,457 to Anderson et al.

Regarding claim 28, Frost discloses transparent PVB layers in the intercalating sheet but does not disclose tinting of any of the PVB layers. Anderson discloses that tinting of many windshields is done through tinting of a PVB layer (column 5 lines 6-8). Since a tinted window is desirable for auto glass, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to tint the inner PVB layer of Frost as disclosed by Anderson into the combined glazing of Frost and McKown.

Claims ,23, 27 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frost in view of McKown as applied to claims 19-20, 24-26, 29, 32-33, and 37-38, further in view of U.S. Patent 5,132,161 to Shibata et al.

Regarding claim 23 Frost discloses an antisun (reflective) coating but does not disclose the application of the reflective coating to face 2 or 3 of the glass sheets of the glazing. Shibata discloses a laminated glazing suitable for automobiles comprising a heat ray reflecting layer (column 1 lines 36-53) formed on the inner surface (facing the inner glass pane) of the outer glass pane or the inner surface (facing the outer glass pane) of the inner glass pane (column 6 lines 15-32). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the antisun (reflective) coating of Frost to either face 2 or face 3 of the combined glazing of Frost and McKown as disclosed in Shibata because this placement allows the coating to reflect infrared rays.

Regarding claims 21 and 34, McKown discloses a low emissive coating used to reflect heat (column 5 lines 12-13 and 51-52) with an overcoating to protect it from oxidizing but does not disclose an undercoating for protective or other purposes. Shibata discloses a heat reflective layer comprising at least 2 layers wherein an undercoating layer to improve close contact properties to glass or an overcoating protective layer for the purpose of increasing durability or both an undercoat and an overcoat may be formed on the heat reflective layer (column 3 line 65 – column 4 line 6). Since it is desirable to improve close contact properties between a glass layer and a heat reflecting layer and to protect a heat reflective layer from physical damage in a glass pane, it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the under and overcoatings of Shibata into the combined glazing of Frost and McKown.

Regarding claim 27, McKown discloses a low emissive coating used to reflect heat (column 5 lines 12-13 and 51-52) but does not disclose the application of the coating on face 3. Shibata discloses the placement of a heat reflective layer on the interior surface (facing the opposing glass sheet) of the interior glass sheet (figure 5). Since placement of the heat reflective layer on the interior of the glazing is desirable to protect the heat reflective layer, it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to place the low emissive coating on face 3 of the combined glazing of Frost and McKown.

Claims 31 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frost in view of McKown as applied to claims 19-20, 24-26, 29, 32-33, and 37-38, further in view of U.S. Patent 5,073,451 to Iida et al.

Regarding claim 31, Frost discloses an antisun coating comprising one or more thin silver layers embedded between metallic or dielectric layers (column 2 lines 56-58). Frost does not disclose the use of said coating as an antenna. Iida discloses a heat insulating glass plate with a multilayer dielectric film coating sufficiently high in reflectance for solar radiation and transmittance for the visible light and also in transmittance for radio waves including radio and television broadcast waves. Since it is desirable for an automobile glass pane to be high in transmittance for radio waves it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the glazing of Frost as an antenna as disclosed in Iida.

Regarding Claim 35, Frost discloses an antisun coating comprising one or more thin silver layers embedded between metallic or dielectric layers (column 2 lines 56-58). Frost does not disclose the use of Si₃N₄ or AlN as the dielectric material. Iida discloses a heat insulating glass plate having a multilayer coating comprising a lamination of transparent and dielectric layers comprising SnO_x (0<x≤2) TiO_x (0<x≤2), TaO_x (0<x≤2.5), ZrO_x (0<x≤2), AlN_x (0<x≤1), or SiN_x (0<x≤4/3) interchangeably as all having high refractive index. Since these compounds are interchangeable for use as a dielectric in a window glazing and it is desirable to have interchangeable materials for the purpose of optimization, it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to substitute one material for another and use AlN and Si₃N₄ as dielectrics as disclosed by Iida in the Frost glazing.

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frost in view of McKown as applied to claims 19-20, 24-26, 29, 32-33 and 37, further in view of

U.S. Patent 3,801,423 to Van Laethem et al. Frost discloses a laminated glass pane (abstract). Frost does not disclose the glazing to be toughened or rendered convex for use in an automobile. Van Laethem discloses a multiple glazing panel that is toughened (column 2 lines 31-42) and rendered convex (figure 6) for use in an automobile. Van Laethem discloses the toughening as an improvement to breakage characteristics (column 1 line 25-27) and glazings used for windshields are rendered convex to fit the automobile body. Since it is advantageous for automobiles to have glazings with improved breakage characteristics and formed to fit the automobile body, it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to toughen or render convex the combined glazing of Frost and McKown.

Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frost in view of McKown as applied to claims 19-20, 24-26, 29, 32-33 and 37, further in view of U.S. Patent RE37,446 E Miyazaki et al. (hereinafter referred to as Miyazaki).

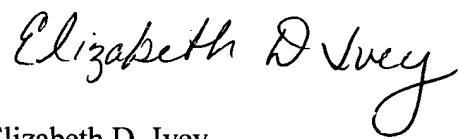
Regarding claim 39, Frost discloses an antisun coating (column 1 lines 50-53), but does not disclose the connection of the antisun coating to a power supply to heat the laminating glazing. Miyazaki discloses the use of layers of oxide and metal films alternately formed on a substrate is electrically conductive and can be equipped with electric heating components such as a bus bar and used to electrically heat a windshield in an automobile. Since it is advantageous to electrically heat an automobile windshield for defogging purposes it would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the electrical connection and use of the coating disclosed in Miyazaki in the combined glazing of Frost and McKown.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Elizabeth Ivey whose telephone number is (571) 272-8432. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00- 4:30 M-Th and 7:00-3:30 alt. Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Deborah Jones can be reached on (571) 272-1535. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Elizabeth D. Ivey



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